



UN/US Workshop on Use and Applications of Global Navigation Satellite Systems

GPS Augmentation Status and Challenges of the Southern Hemisphere

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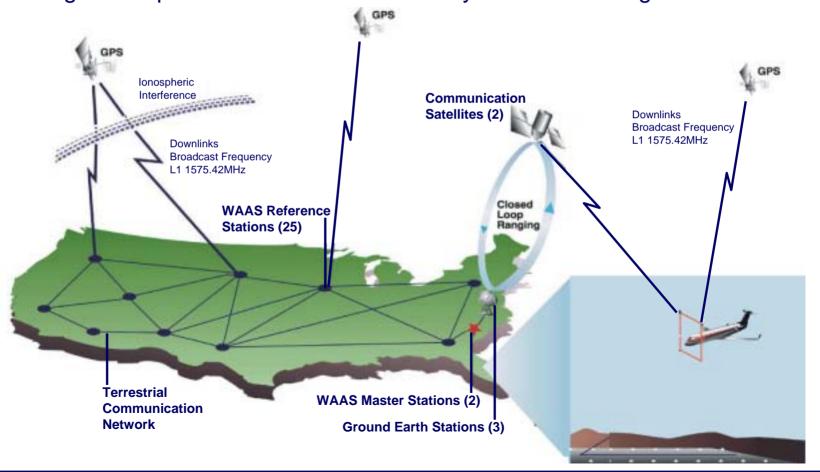


Wide Area Augmentation System Architecture



All Elements in Place

Signal in Space Available for Non-Safety Uses Since August 2000





WAAS Status



- Jan 97: Two INMARSAT Geostationary (GEO) Satellites Leased
 - FAA Lease Is For Communications Transponder on Commercial Satellite
 - AOR-W (Covers Eastern CONUS to Rocky Mountain Area)
 - POR (Covers Western CONUS, Alaska, Hawaii)
- Jun 98: Hardware & Communications Installation Completed and Tested
 - 25 WAAS Reference Stations (WRS)
 - 2 WAAS Master Stations (WMS)
 - 2 INMARSAT Satellites
 - 4 GEO Uplink Systems (GUS)
 - Terrestrial Communications Network
- Nov 99: Software Development, Integration and Testing Completed
 - Meets or Exceeds Accuracy and Availability Requirements



WAAS Status



Dec 99:

- FAA Determined WAAS Did Not Meet 10⁻⁷ Requirement
 - In-Sufficient Analytical Proof
 - Integrity Verification Prevents IFR Aviation Use
 - Integrity Requirement Only Affects IFR Aviation Users

Jan 00:

- FAA Forms WAAS Integrity/Performance Panel (WIPP)
 - Redesign Integrity Monitors And Revise System Safety Analysis To Insure Certification Approval

Aug 00:

- FAA Announcement that WAAS Signal-In-Space (SIS) Is Available To Public For Non-Safety Applications
 - WAAS Operating 24/7 For Non-IFR Aviation and Other Users
 - Demonstrated Performance Better Than Specification
 - Since Aug 00, SIS Available 99.99%
 - Nominal Accuracy: 1 Meter Horizontal, 2 Meters Vertical



WAAS Development Initial Instrument Flight Rules (IFR)



- Plan Is To Complete Development Of Integrity Monitors and Complete System Testing For Acceptance By FAA In CY 03
 - Goal is Acceptance Of System From Prime Contractor (Raytheon) In Mar 03 And
 - FAA Commissioning Of System By Dec 03
- FAA Also Making Changes To Optimize System Maintainability By Airways Facilities
 - Changes Will Not Impact Schedule For Contractor Acceptance
 - Human Factors Changes
 - Training Tools
- Progress on Integrity Monitors Ahead of Schedule
 - 8 Software Monitors Being Revised
 All Operating on Signal-In-Space



WAAS Development Initial IFR



- Completion Of Integrity Monitor Integration Is Schedule Driver
- Initial Delivery Will Provide Service For All Phases Of Flight Down To LNAV/VNAV Approach Capability
- Will Provide IFR Service With Very Good Availability
 To Large Portions Of U.S. National Airspace System
 - Over More Than 90% Of CONUS
 - Portions Of Alaska And Caribbean



LNAV/VNAV Schedule



	2002	2003
Item	J F M A M J J A S O N D	J F M A M J J A S O N D
Final Integrity Monitor SIS Integration	♦ 3/02	
Fault Tree Analysis	4/02	
Human Factors Implementation Complete	\$ 5/02	
HMI Analysis	♦ 6/02	
Perform Safety Hazard Analysis	♦ 9/02	
60 Day Stability Test	•	12/02
System Safety Architecture Description		♦ 1/03
Hardware/Software FCA/PCA		2/03
CAI		♦ 3/03
Commissioning		12/03 ◆

♦ Planned Completion



GEO Acquisition Strategy



Near Term:

Provide A GEO Satellite On Orbit ASAP

Mitigate Single Thread Failure of Existing INMARSAT-3 Constellation

Improve Availability (Performance) And Coverage (Capability) Of Signal-In-Space To Users By Having More Optimized Orbital Locations

Incorporate L5 Signal Capability for Increased Performance and Interference Mitigation

Goal Is Satellite On Orbit By FY 04 To FY 05 Time Frame

- Long Term:
 - Provide Additional Replacement GEO Satellites On Orbit Prior to Expiration of Existing INMARSAT-3 Lease (End Of FY06)
- Aggressively Pursuing both Near and Long Term Solutions



WAAS Summary



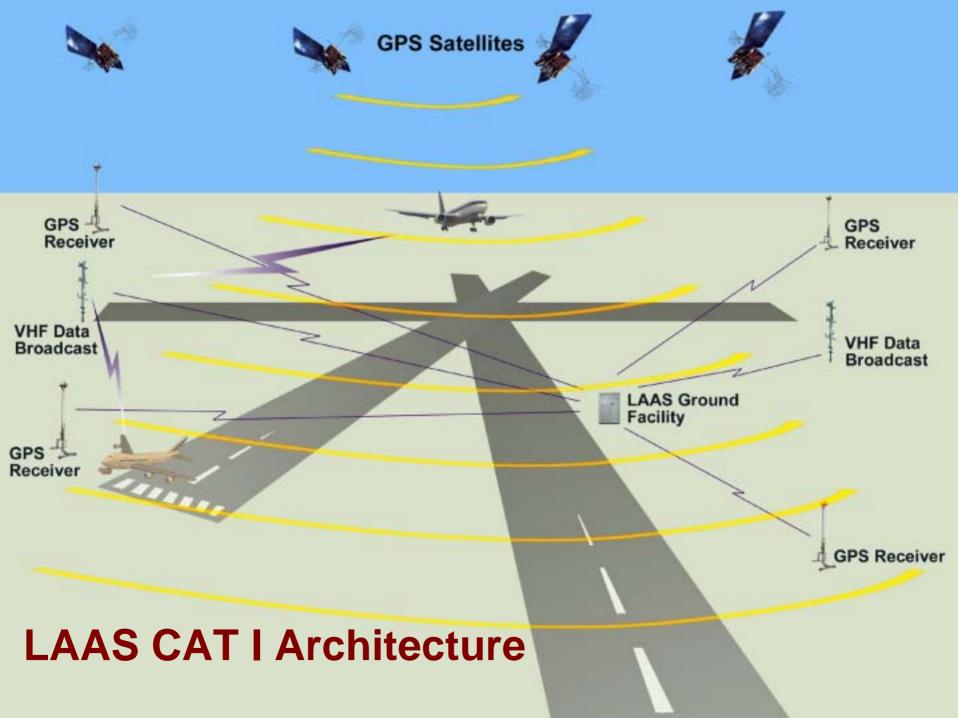
- WAAS Is Being Developed Using An Incremental Strategy To Provide Benefits As They Become Available
- WAAS Hardware Is Fielded And Software Development Completed To Provide A Signal-In-Space
- System Is Broadcasting 24/7 And Is Providing A Robust And Reliable Signal-In-Space To A Variety Of Users
- Software Integrity Monitors And Safety Analyses Are Being Revised To Insure System Certification For IFR Use
- WAAS Prime Contract Development Is Ahead Of Schedule
 - Contractor Acceptance Is Expected In Second Quarter Of FY 03
 - Commissioning Expected By Dec 03
- GEO Satellite Acquisition Activities Underway



Local Area Augmentation System (LAAS) Program Requirements



- CAT I Precision Landing Service
 - Airports Where WAAS Coverage/Availability is Not Satisfactory
 - 46 Airports
- CAT II/III Precision Landing Service
 - Airports with Cat II/III ILS
 - New Qualifiers
 - 114 Airports
- Requirements based on November 8, 1999 LAAS Requirements Document
 - Being Updated to Reflect Current Requirements





LAAS Development/Acquisition



Phase I

Government Industry Partnership (GIP) to Develop
 Non- Fed CAT I System Under FAA Type Acceptance
 (TA) Process, (Honeywell, Raytheon, Thales)

Phase II

 FAA Full-Scale Development (FSD) and Production of Fed CAT I Systems

Phase III

FAA FSD and Production of Fed CAT II/III Systems



Current Status of GIP Efforts



Honeywell

- Honeywell LAAS CAT I Prototype Installed at Chicago
 O'Hare, Midway and Memphis
- FedEx Flights against LAAS Prototype in O'Hare 10/01

Raytheon

- Raytheon LAAS CAT I Prototype at Salt Lake City
- Interoperability Demonstration Holloman/JPALS and Salt Lake/LAAS Prototype Late August 2001

Airsys ATM/Thales

Prototype Planned for New Century Airport/Kansas City



LAAS CAT I FAA Contract Schedule



- Request for Information (RFI) Released August 2001
- Release Draft Request for Offer (RFO) January 2002
- Release Final RFO March/April 2002
- Contract Award Planned July 2002
- Initial Operational Capability (IOC) Projected Dec 2004



LAAS Summary



- Continuous Aviation User Support for LAAS
- LAAS Acquisition on Schedule
 - Federal CAT I System Development on Contract in 2002 with IOC in CY 2004
- Part 171 Private/Public Use Systems Expected in the NAS 1st Quarter 2003



Implementation Challenges



- Technically Understand the Capabilities
- Operationally Understand the Capabilities
- Identify Potential Barriers for Use (Political, Institutional, Technical, Operational)
- Develop a User Support Base: Educate and Involve in Solutions and Applications
- Identify Requirements
- Phased Implementation of GPS and Augmentations



What Are the First Steps?



- Schedule for and Complete WGS-84 Surveys
- Form Expertise Groups for Multiple Applications
- Develop Plans, Trials, Demonstrations (Regionally with ICAO as well as Within Each State)
- Identify Costs and Benefits (Are Your Plans a Good Investment?)
- Develop Needs and Requirements vs. Nice-to-Haves
- Identify Operational and Technical Solutions



Purpose of a Test Bed



- Develop Technical Expertise in Satellite Navigation and Augmentation Technologies and Systems
- Establish State and Regional Requirements
- Ionosphere Research and Modeling
- Define a Cost-Effective Implementation and Ground Architecture
- Insure System Success and User Acceptance
 - Address Critical Issues Involving the Use of GPS for Civil Aviation within State and Regional Airspace
- Development of a Test Bed Should Be Progressive
 - Proving Ground for System Feasibility
 - Address Operational Implementation Issues for GNSS



ICAO Regional Project RLA/00/009 Overview



- ICAO Regional Project for Latin America (RLA/00/009)
 - Cooperative Effort Between ICAO's GREPECAS
 Member States with Assistance/Support from FAA
 - Establishes a GNSS Augmentation Test Bed (CSTB)
 Capability in Latin America That is Based on U.S.
 WAAS and LAAS Prototype Technology
 - CSTB Architecture Consists of Individual Test Bed Equipment Sets in Brazil and Chile, in Addition to FAA-Loaned Test Bed Equipment Sets in Argentina, Bolivia, Peru, Colombia, and Honduras
- CSTB Architecture and Activity Timeline Approved August 2001

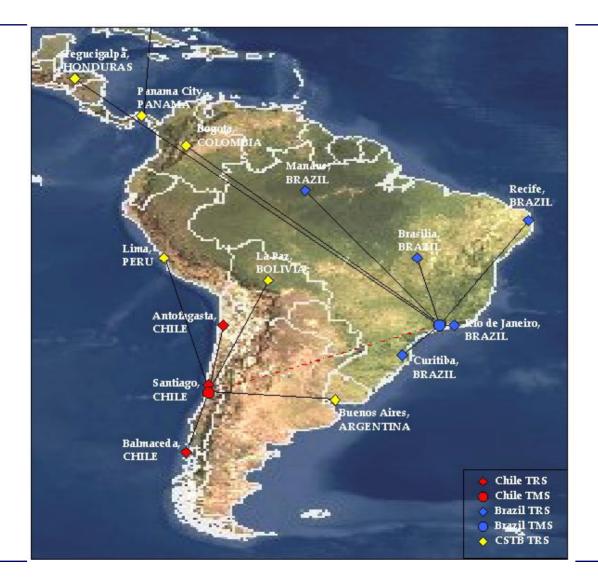


ICAO Regional Project RLA/00/009 Objectives

- Assist the Region in Answering Many Questions
 Regarding GNSS Implementation and Operational Use
 - Can GNSS Meet Existing Aviation Requirements?
 - How to Implement GNSS Economically and Efficiently?
 - What Unique Situations Will a Regional Augmentation System Have to Solve for (i.e., Ionosphere Effects)?
 - What Mix of GNSS Technologies Will be Needed?
 - What Will the Final System Architecture Look Like to Support Operational Uses and Meet all Requirements?
- Support a Regional Transition to Operational GNSS Use in Latin America
- Create a Seamless GNSS Navigation Capability
 Throughout Latin American and Western Hemisphere



ICAO Regional Project RLA/00/009 CSTB Architecture





ICAO Regional Project RLA/00/009 Status

Jun. 2001 RLA/00/009 Project Plan Approved by GREPECAS States

Oct. 2001 Brazil Test Bed (BTB), Consisting of 5
TRSs and 1 TMS, Installed and
Operational

Oct. 2001 Brazil Ionosphere Data Collection Began

Jan. 2002 FAA Ionosphere Flight Tests, Brazil



ICAO Regional Project RLA/00/009 Status

March 2002 Complete Installation of all 5 CSTB TRSs

 Argentina, Bolivia, Peru, Colombia and Honduras (COCESNA)

May-Dec 2002 Execution of Regional Test Plan

Mar-Dec 2003 Identify Specific Regional Plan & State Evaluations

Nov. 2003 GNSS Operational Requirements Training, Brazil

Mar-Dec 2004 Execution of State Test Plans



Summary



- Worldwide Implementation of GPS and Its Augmentation Systems Continues to Grow
- ICAO Regional GNSS Implementation Projects Continue a Positive Momentum Towards a Global Architecture
- Safety, Efficiency, and Cost Savings Opportunities for all Worldwide Partners in This Effort
- Latin American States in conjunction with the FAA and ICAO, are working cooperatively to identify regional GNSS requirements and solutions